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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Valentine Klein was arrested in Cincinnati yesterday on a charge of murdering his own child, seven months old. The testimony before the coroner was to the effect that Klein became home drunk, when his wife asked him for some money to buy bread, at which he became enraged and took a pot of boiling coffee and poured it on the face and bosom of his child. It lived twelve hours.

The steamship San Jacinto, which arrived at New York on Tuesday night from Havana, has brought the body of Lieut. Gen. Windham, K. C. B., late commander of the troops in British North America. The escort in charge of the body of Lieut. Gen. Windham is that of Sir Alexander McKenzie, Bart., Capt. Hudson and Mr. Hare, who are now en route to England to deposit the remains in the family resting place. The Marquis de Tallyrand was also a passenger on the San Jacinto.

The Board of Police Commissioners of New York will promptly make an investigation of the circumstances attending the publication of the assassination canard, which appeared in several of the evening papers on Saturday, so far as the police are concerned. With this view, Superintendent Kennedy has obtained from the reporters, who gave it out for publication, a full statement in writing of the manner in which they obtained it.

One hundred and fifty cases of the disease known as the relapsing fever are reported in New York.

The horrible cruelties practiced on board the ship James Foster have found an imitation. Eight sailors belonging to the crew of the ship Neptune, which arrived in New York from Liverpool on last Saturday, have preferred a charge against the Captain and two Mates, for the perpetration of the most atrocious outrages upon them. The statements read like a page out of the history of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The complainants are natives of different nations; two of them are Americans. There is no evidence exhibited of malice or collusion on their part.

Van Duser, Hallett & Marsh's flour mills at Waverly, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss $40,000; insured for $20,000.

A Woman Suffrage Convention meets in Columbus, Ohio, to-day.

The steamer Liberia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania heard further arguments in the Schoeppe case yesterday.

Valentine Ebert, a stone mason, aged 45, committed suicide in Lancaster yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor. The cause is supposed to have been insanity. He leaves a wife and five children.

An arrangement was effected at Cincinnati yesterday, whereby all through passengers on the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie roads can have a secured seat on the way without additional cost.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny railroad was held at Corry, yesterday. Edward F. Gay was elected President, and for Directors, Thomas A. Scott, Charles E. Smith, Samuel L. Gaylord, Wm. S. Lane, John M. Kennedy, and Edmund Smith. The gross receipts for the past year were $2,071,000, being an excess over the previous year of $300,000.

Three members of the Knights of St. Crispin, who have been before the municipal court at Worcester, Mass., several days on a charge of conspiracy, were yesterday held to bail for trial in the Superior Court.

The Monarch sails from Portland, Saturday, for England.

TEMPERANCE.

Work of the State Union.

Encouraging Reports—A Financial System Wanted—The State Convention Defeats the Third Party Movement—The Friends of the Latter Dissatisfied—Female Suffrage on the Prohibition Question, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 8, 1870.

Pennsylvania Temperance Union.

The State Temperance Union met this nine o'clock, and heard the reports of officers on the year's work. They were very encouraging, and spoke well of the labors and efficiency of the General Secretary, Pennell Coombe. All of the old officers were re-elected, from President Black down. The Union needs funds and a financial system for the future of its labors. The traveling lecturer spoke over three hundred times, and collected money enough to pay all expenses. The labor cost the Union nothing. A meeting was ordered after the adjournment of the Convention, but forgotten in the excitement which prevailed.

The State Convention.

The Convention met at ten in the morning, and proceeded to discuss the minority report recommending a third party. The first speaker against the opposition was Rev. Reach, prominent leaders, whose party prejudices governed more than temperance principles. Hon. S. B. Chase said the sentiment of the people in the organizations was strongly against party action. Carrying temperance into the political arena would make shipwreck of its moral feature. We must depend on the moral sense of people. Edwin Coates, of Philadelphia, said they were doing well, and should not try for too much. Like slavery, the rum traffic will perish in time, no attempt to extend it. Rev. Mr. Miller, of Westmoreland, said the people from the Western part of the State were unanimous against party action. R. B. Bradford, of Beaver, had been in correspondence with the powers that be on the hill. The Legislature would respect the voice of the convention, and the local bill he passed if no obstacles were thrown in the way here.

The previous question was called at half-past eleven, and the minority report defeated—ayes 55, nays 121. The majority report was then adopted.

Resolutions were adopted creating a State Central Committee. An amendment that they demand the reenactment of the prohibitory principle by political parties, and if refused to call a State Convention to organize a separate party, was voted down by a vote of 79 to 74. The course of the President, Vice President and the Governor on the temperance question was commended, and the usual total abstinence platform reaffirmed.

A resolution was offered by two ladies, that woman being the chief sufferer by intemperance, she ought to have suffrage on the question of prohibition, and received with applause.

The usual resolutions of thanks were passed.

The third party question came up again in the shape of a resolution, that if the Legislature refuses to pass the local option bill, the State Convention be called to take such action as is deemed expedient. The resolution was adopted by a decided vote, but after a large portion of the delegates had left for home. A reconsideration was put through against the protest of many against what they considered gross intolerance.

The Convention adjourned at two o'clock with the singing of the long metre Doxology.

The excellently presiding officer decided many knotty questions impartially and satisfactorily. The third party people are greatly dissatisfied, but have no appeal. The action of the Convention is considered wise under the circumstances.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Convention—Present State Officers Renominated—The Resolutions.

HARTFORD, January 9.—The Republican State Convention, presided over by Senator Buckingham, renominated the present State ticket except for Lieutenant Governor, for which office Hon. Morris Tyler, of New Haven, was elected. J. R. Hawley, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a platform which he supported in an earnest speech, and it was unanimously accepted. It expresses gratitude for the devotion of the Republican party to equal rights; reaffirms the Chicago platform; congratulates President Grant and the country upon the completion of reconstruction and the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment; praises the national administration for economy and fidelity in collecting the revenues and reducing the debt; favors the full payment of the national debt in coin, and a speedy return to specie payments; demands reparation in all its forms, whether by taxation of bonds or their payment in paper; calls for continued economy in national and State affairs; favors the impartial levy and prompt collection of taxes; removal of all differing necessaries of life, and imposition of taxes on luxuries; favors a tariff for revenue, but so devised as to relieve labor, encourage industry and avoid strengthening monopolies, and advocates the generous discharge of obligations to disabled soldiers. Gov. Jewell and the candidate for Lieutenant Governor made brief speeches, and the Convention adjourned with cheers.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

A Lad Accidentally Shot by His Brother.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., February 9, 1870.

This morning, about eight o'clock, Harry L. Crawford, aged twelve years, son of Jas. A. Crawford, of this city, was accidentally shot by his brother. As near as can be learned the circumstances are as follows: Harry Crawford and his brother had been shooting at a mark with a single barrel breech loading pistol. Harry's elder brother, Joseph, loaded the pistol just before starting to school, and in the presence of the deceased. Joseph supposed the pistol was discharged, the ball taking effect near the right temple, causing death in about five hours.

The Oregon Brewery

Still remains on Stevenson street, and the quality of ale which it distributes through the country is still up to its reputation. Pier, Dannels & Co. attend to all orders promptly, whether sent by mail or left in person.

Children

Are often pale and fretful from no other cause than worms. B. A. Fahnestock Vermifuge is a safe and effectual remedy.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Withdrawal of Indian Treaties

Secretary Cox's Letter to the President Relative to the Treaties—The Cases of Georgia and Mississippi—The President Favors Reduction of Taxation—The Supreme Court—The Census Bill Killed in the Senate—Improvement of Chicago Harbor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1870.

Withdrawal of Indian Treaties.

The President's message to the Senate on the 6th inst., withdrawing certain Indian treaties, contained the following:

"For the reasons stated in the accompanying communication from the Secretary of the Interior, I respectfully request to withdraw the treaties hereinafter mentioned, which are now pending before the Senate."

The communication of Secretary Cox, to which the President referred, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to ninety Indian treaties now pending before the Senate, and to submit for your consideration the propriety of requesting that body to return them to you. [Then follows a list of treaties heretofore telegraphed, and the letter proceeds.] The proper Indian Superintendent was instructed to ascertain the views and wishes of the Great and Little Osages in regard to the stipulations of the first mentioned treaty. He represents that a majority of them prefer that it should not be ratified. The instruments provide for the relinquishment of a large and valuable tract of land in Southern Kansas, and its transfer to a railroad company. His likewise reports that the views of the Indians and members of the tribes, parties to the treaty, with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowa tribes, earnestly protest against its ratification, and state that the considerations named therein, for which their lands are to be sold to a railroad company, is less than one-half their market value. They regard the Ottoes and Missouris, the Superintendent reports that I have no doubt, the treaty is a real value. The treaty with the Kansas or Kaw Indians was also proposed to purchase all of their lands to a railroad company, and this alone furnishes, in my opinion, an insurmountable objection. Their attention was invited to this feature when the treaty was submitted. The possessory rights of the Indians should only be extinguished in favor of the United States, and the land to which such rights had attached should be subject to the laws regulating the public domain, including the laws providing for homestead settlements and pre-emption entries. The treaty also contains other objections of exceptional value, sales can be made in small parcels to actual settlers at the present worth of the lands.

The policy of selling by virtue of an Indian treaty stipulation the lands secured to the Indian occupation is of comparative recent origin. It was long in regard as unjust and cruel to the Indian, and should not, I submit, be hereafter sanctioned by that branch of the Government which is selected as the guardian of their rights. In the case of the Kaw reservation I have some hesitation in advising the unconditional rejection because the treaty before the Senate was concluded under circumstances which gave that body a more direct part in the negotiation than is common, but it is an indisputable fact that the reservation could not be rightfully appraised at less than two dollars and a half per acre at the time when the treaty was signed, and the better opinion now is that the average present value is even above five dollars per acre. I can see no just reason, therefore, for making an exception in the case of the Kaws to the rule of treaty, and include it in the class which I regard as contrary to the public policy, and inconsistent with justice to the Indian tribes. I am, with great respect your obedient servant,

Signed, J. D. COX, Secretary.

To the President.

The above letter and message were read yesterday and printed in confidence for the use of the Senate only.

Georgia and Mississippi

Were before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day. The Georgia case led to the hearing of statements from those who oppose the present State or provisional Government. It appears that Bullock has usurped authority not given him by Congress in the reconstruction acts. The other side will be heard on hearing at the next meeting. The committee agreed to report for the admission of Mississippi without conditions. This will bring up the question so much debated in the Senate as to what Virginia bill was pending. The conditions on that were carried by but two majority, and if no member has changed his opinion the Virginia Senators have it in their power to decide the point at issue.

Reduction of Taxation.

The resolution introduced to-day to avow a change of opinion on public questions when satisfied that he is wrong, is shown by what he now says about the reduction of taxation. In his message last winter he was quite ground against the project for reduction, and held that we had better continue or present policy for another year. He has lately spoken on the subject in private conversation, and says further study and observations have convinced him that the country needs and expects some reduction. The message leads to the conclusion that he will assent to any measure of a reasonable character that is passed by Congress.

The Supreme Court.

The prevailing sentiment relative to the Supreme Court is illustrated by two bills brought into the Senate this afternoon. One came from Senator Wilson, and increases the number of Judges to ten, adding one to the present number. The object of this measure seems to be to put the Court into such a shape that it can decide on the legal tender question—solidity of the legal tender act. The other bill comes from the Senate Judiciary Committee, and requires each Judge to live in the circuit where he holds Court. It does not apply to the Chief Justice, and grows out of the opposition to the confirmation of Hoar and Bradley.

The Census Bill Killed.

The Census bill, on which so much time has been spent by Congress, was killed in the Senate, with only nine votes in the negative. This result is more or less surprising, as it was said that Senators were not disposed to make the necessary investigation for a full understanding of points involved. The census must now be taken under the old law, by the Interior Superintendent. He and Secretary Cox are fully alive to the necessity of the times, and will do everything possible to make it complete as practicable.

Improvement of Chicago Harbor.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Judd, a report of the survey he was directed by the resolution to make of the harbor of Chicago, with a view of its enlargement. The survey was made last summer, and the report contains full statistics of the shipping entering and leaving the port, and says that harbor facilities of late have not increased in any kind of business a matter of absolute necessity for the present vast extent and rapidly increasing growth of the commerce of Chicago. That in a commercial point of view Chicago ranks as probably the third or fourth point in the United States. The plan recommended for the improvement of the harbor is the enclosure of about two hundred and seventy-five acres of lake front, which is embraced in the following limits: commencing at the present piers and extending south about one mile by a break-water built of crib work, leaving in that crib work all necessary openings for the accommodation of vessels. The estimated cost of the entire work is $365,100. Mr. Judd has introduced a bill making the necessary appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1870.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The President to-day sent the following nominations in: Jesse R. Grant, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.; James Crowley Postmaster at Columbus, O.

NO MORE COAL OIL.

A general order from the War Department provides that no coal oil shall hereafter be used for illumination of military posts. Lard oil is to be substituted generally in its place.

THE GEORGIA MATTER.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day heard fifteen Georgians, who are here as a delegation of Conservatives, who took the ground that the present Legislature is illegally constituted, owing to the admission of minority candidates, and argued in favor of the reorganization of that body. Governor Bullock and others on the Republican side spoke briefly in opposition. Senators Carpenter, Edmunds and Conkling remembered that at a former hearing Governor Bullock said the expulsion of negroes and the seating of minority candidates instead was sheer usurpation. The Committee will on Saturday give Bullock an opportunity to explain this apparently contradictory position.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

From an official statement it appears that during the year ending with December, the receipts from spirits were nearly $60,000,000; tobacco upwards of $27,000,000; from stamps $15,882,000; from passports through the State Department, $27,000; from salaries $701,000; aggregate receipts of the bureau were nearly $74,000,000.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Quartermaster General Meigs has, under authority of the Secretary of War, published three more volumes, the last being the twenty-fourth of the Roll of Honor. These show that in the National Cemeteries, near Corinth, Mississippi, Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, the remains of 19,400 Union soldiers are interred. In the Nashville Cemetery there are 12,500 graves, and in the cemeteries at Vicksburg and New Albany, Indiana, 18,400. The names so far as known are given in the volumes, but many of them could not be ascertained.

THE NAVY.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have under consideration a bill for the reorganization of the navy. It is understood a majority of the members are in favor of arranging the matter of rank without assimilating. This, however, is not definitely settled.

SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs was to-day engaged in the investigation of the alleged sales of cadetships. Only one witness was examined, and he positively testified that a member of the House last Congress sold a cadetship for $800. The youth, however, did not pass examination, and the parent lost his money.

THE INDIANS.

A message has reached the War Department, signed by the chiefs of the Arickarees, Grosventires and Mandans Indian tribes, directed to General Hancock, in which they relate their grievances and wants. They state that notwithstanding the treaties they have made with the government, and the friendliness they entertain for the whites, they have never been assisted by their Great Father to protect themselves against their enemies, the Sioux, with whom they could be friends if they would join them against the whites, which they often had been asked to do. They also state that the Sioux are supplied with plenty of fat bacon, beef, bread, sugar and coffee, while they have to fight on empty stomache, and not only that, the Sioux feel, but they ride on horses and mules stolen by them from the Great Father's people, all of which leads the complainants to believe their condition would be better if they would imitate their enemies, or even join them and war upon the whites. They also complain that their lands at Painted Tree, about forty miles above Heart river, had been given to the Sioux, who derive all the advantages which should be theirs. With regard to giving away their lands at Painted Woods General Stanley, commanding the middle district of Dakota Territory, writes that the statement is foolish one, put into their heads by wood choppers, whom he had been trying to dislodge. They were speculating and cutting down the best timber on the river, and besides are unlicensed traders, each of them keeping goods to trade with the Indians. In regard to the lands included in the reservation, he states little Sioux are at this time almost all on the lands included in the proposed reservation, it would take the three tribes named, backed by two regiments of troops, to put them in possession.

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The National Executive Committee, George T. Downing, President, and T. G. Borsedes, Secretary, have issued the following address to the colored people of the United States:

Your National Executive Committee, created by you in National Convention assembled, January 15, 1869, to urge legislation looking to the educational, material and political interests of the colored people of the country, believing that they have at length arrived in the progress of their efforts at the probable political consummation of their hopes, in so far as the organic law of the Republic is concerned. They recognize that desired result in the anticipated announcement of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which forbids any abridgement of the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of any citizen of the United States. Your fellow citizens, this amendment should, in the estimation of the colored people, be hailed as of more importance than covered declaration of our national independence, inasmuch as it is the practical affirmation of the rights of men, while the other was but a theoretical enunciation thereof. Therefore has it been determined that it is fitting for this committee to advise the general assembling of colored people of every State, Territory and District, the length and breadth of the land, whenever said Fifteenth Amendment shall have been officially announced as ratified, in order to offer up prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, and in all proper ways to express the spirit of our realization and appreciation of the righteousness of a policy which secures in constitutionally securing to us that which has always been ours, but unjustly withheld. Your committee, in assembling this call, and on this occasion at the same time to declare in your name that this just act of the American people will be a guide to its future action in those whom it enfranchises; that they will make such use of the ballot as to bind the two bonds and material interests of the country, and in the possession of which, along with those previously secured, they will feel they really have a country to respect and defend, as well as their rights to protect; and in the hope that they can cherish the most affectionate regard.

CANCELLED PLATES.

There are now in the vaults of the Treasury Department thirty-four boxes of cancelled steel plates and other materials heretofore used by the National Bank Note and Continental Bank Note Companies in the printing of Government stamps, moneys and bonds. The Secretary has requested Senator Sumner to act as chairman of a committee to examine the plates and to destroy them in accordance with the schedules of those furnished by the Bureaus of Engraving and Printing and Internal Revenue. They will be taken to the navy yard and there melted in a blast furnace.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Banking and Currency Committee have subpœnaed General Porter for to-morrow.

Mr. Howard—Supplement for the Allegheny County Trust Company.

Management of the Treasury.

Mr. White moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for saving and disbursement of the Commonwealth's revenues, being his bill for the management of the Treasury, reported favorably. After some discussion, the suggestion of Mr. Buckalew, he consented to the bill lying over till to-morrow, when the other bills on the subject would be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Millar—Incorporating the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange Company.

Mr. Humphreys—Supplement to licenses in Robinson township, Allegheny county.

Also, supplement for South Pittsburgh Cooperative Association, repeal of proviso there, limiting the number of shares, and allowing declaration of dividends in cash or stock.

Also, joint resolution to appoint stenographic reporter for Supreme Court.

Mr. Kerr—For new indexes for Recorder's office, Allegheny county.

Mr. Watkins—Authorizing Mount Washington borough to borrow money for street improvements.

Also, incorporating the Citizens' Bridge Company, Pittsburgh, from Cherry alley to South Pittsburgh.

Mr. Taylor—Incorporating Brownstown and Soho Ferry Company.

Revolt and Violence in Minor Cases.

The bill recently passed, extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in criminal cases to a review of the decisions of the United States law, is likely to fall for want of the Governor's signature. It appears, during its passage, the bill was amended by Mr. Sherman, giving it force upon the simple application of the condemned person. Under the original bill it must be first approved by the Attorney General, required the record to be certified, &c. It is generally held that this amendment will be fatal to the bill; although the Attorney General does not propose to let the matter rest, but will bring the Schoeppe case, but to agree to a full review of it before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia case, now before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia.

Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Metropolitan Police Bill is still undecided The Governor refuses to express any opinion as to its fate. It is said that a majority of Philadelphia Republicans are on hand, and are quite confident of the bill becoming a law. If any principle of the law of nations required that a Republican State should give material assistance at our hands, that principle was the bleeding condition of Cuba. Every page of our history and enjoyed the most intimate commercial relations with Spain, refusing to free themselves from the military despotism of the Bourbons. Cuba had been separated from them by the broad ocean. He proposed so to amend our statutes that these things should not be repeated by subsequent

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

THE New York *Herald* says of the vote on Wednesday, on Mr. MARSHALL'S free trade resolutions, that "the free traders added their entire strength and more. The resolution was regarded by the Democrats as a party measure, and at least six Democrats from Pennsylvania voted for it who will go for the tariffs. On the whole the free trade men are considerably elated at the prospect, and feel encouraged now to push the tariff bill."

THE bill now before the Legislature, "in relation to the Sheriff of Allegheny county," published in our paper of Monday last, is objectionable in that it requires "that in all cases where the Sheriff has a right to demand security as indemnity or otherwise," "he may at his option require a judgment bond." This is held, by some of the members of the bar, to be unjust and oppressive, as its effect will be to prevent many persons from getting security at all. A judgment bond becomes a lien upon the property, and no man will be willing to go upon a bond which may be entered up at any time as a judgment against him. The bill should be carefully considered, and if there is not an urgent necessity for a change in the law, it should be defeated. We are assured by gentlemen who are fully conversant with the law as it now stands, that the proposed change will prove most injurious in its effects, and that the bill ought not to be passed.

THE prominence given to the Irish question in the Queen's speech, read to Parliament on Tuesday, and the well known views of leading members of the GLADSTONE Ministry, give an assurance that something substantial will be done for the relief of Ireland at this session of Parliament. What kind of measure Mr. GLADSTONE will present, on the land and tenant right questions, is unknown as yet. The Queen's speech favors him in a diplomatic way "the amendment of the laws respecting the acquisition and "occupation of land in Ireland, in a manner "adapted to the peculiar circumstances of "the country." This, if it goes far enough, is all that is needed. Fixity of tenure is the general demand of all who are earnest for the pacification of Ireland, and have more confidence in liberal legislation than in constables and red coats as promoting that result. But it is thought the Government will hardly go that far, and will commute the term into "security of tenure;" making the law so that while it will disturb no property right it will render unjust evictions impossible. Mr. BRIGHT has emphatically asserted the duty of conciliating Ireland by justice, while Mr. FORSTER, another influential Minister, has announced as the true Irish policy of England, "an absolute disregard "of all distinctions between England and "Ireland when English interests are concerned, the utmost regard and consideration for Irish feelings, Irish wishes and "Irish interests, when Irish affairs are concerned." Another encouraging indication of substantial relief to Ireland at this session is the fact that prominent Irishmen are willing to meet liberal English statesmen in the adjustment of the troubles of that unfortunate country. The O'DONAGHUE, the most prominent of Irish politicians, in a recent speech affirmed that if the Irish members made their wishes clearly understood, any measure they agreed to support in the House of Commons will pass, if it be in itself just, no matter how novel are its features or how violent the opposition it has to encounter.

IN the proceedings of the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. DISRAELI declared that the Catholic priests in Ireland heartily support the Government, assigning this fact as a reason for the adoption of strong suppressive measures in that country. Mr. GLADSTONE also eulogized the Catholic clergy of Ireland for their loyalty and good sense. No doubt, we believe, has ever existed as to the strong sentiments of hostility with which most of the Irish priests regard Fenianism. As Christian men we can hardly suppose them to look upon so satanic an organization with indulgence, even in the absence of any declarations of opinion or feeling on their part. And, besides, as a secret association has, of course, been frowned upon by the ministers of their church. Hence, in the conflict which the English Government has had to sustain with the Fenians, it has had the direct support of a portion of the Irish priesthood, though, probably, few of them look upon English rule with much favor. The neutrality of another portion of that influential body of men has been secured by the objectionable nature of the agency by which it was attempted to effect Irish independence, or Irish reform.

It is perhaps worth remarking that this is not the first instance in which Saxon oppression in Ireland has been favored by circumstances that imposed shackles on the priests. The Republic set up in France when royalty was abolished, and those who took part were both so much abhorred by the Catholic priesthood that they neither labored nor prayed for the victory of either, even when it would have been the overthrow of England. It is certain, if we mistake not, that the Irish priests were, and perhaps still are friendly to Bourbon rule. Their hatred of BONAPARTE was, it is likely, the reason that, in his time, no invasion of Ireland was ever devised. The people under the inspiration of their spiritual guides would have offered a vigorous resistance.

By the disendowment of the Protestant establishment, already fully entered upon, and by the settlement of the difficult land question now to be entered upon, the Catholics of Ireland may be converted into subjects as faithful to the English crown as could be desired. This is, however, doubted by many in both islands. But the experiment was surely worth trying.

THE TROUBLES IN PARIS.

No one, we fancy, anywhere has been suprised by the outbreak in Paris. For some weeks now, aware of the position of the ROCHEFORT affair and confidently expecting further developments, all were waiting for something of the sort, with more or less patience. The insurrection having broken out and having been suppressed, there is much interest in studying its character for several reasons. From no point of view is it more interesting than as it exemplifies the Emperor's comprehension of the situation, his foresight of the possibilities of the future and his sagacity in preparing either to meet them, or to turn them to good account. In the late disturbance, as in the revolt of a few weeks ago, the government reaped the advantage of those changes in Paris which were made years since and which were suggested by the memory of former revolutions and by the anticipation of their repetition. In the management of the ROCHEFORT difficulty the French ministry seem to have conducted themselves with admirable prudence and sagacity. Whatever else LOUIS NAPOLEON may be ignorant of, he evidently knows the French people well, and we are fully warranted in assuming that, in the whole proceedings which have culminated in the arrest of the *Lanterne* man, there has been perfect harmony between the Emperor and his ministers. ROCHEFORT, the idol of a portion of the rabble, applauded and encouraged by not a few of a more intelligent class who long for troubled waters at whatever expense of social wrecks, is not, and has never been, respected by even the most bitter, persistent and dangerous enemies of the present dynasty. These able men have always believed that a more utter "windbag," a more manifest embodiment of "sham" than ROCHEFORT does not exist. Knowing him a political "quack" of the genus "acrid," they do not expect the inauguration of French liberties from him. In this affair of his arrest, the game of "the *Lanterne* man" has been obvious all along, even to outsiders. Apparently incapable of discerning the difference between the France of 1870 and the France of 1789, he and his friends seem to have expected vast results from a Paris initiative. He made loud threats of his intention to resist his own arrest, hoping to thus prepare his partisans to aid him and begin the desired insurrection. When the time came he was quietly arrested, though surrounded by multitudes of his supporters. When his capture had been announced in the popular meeting, GUSTAVE FLOURENS, the President, and ROCHEFORT'S man Friday, "rose excitedly, drew a sword, *fired his revolver, and declared the insurrection had begun.*" Some disturbances took place and some *barricades* were formed. Just a sufficient similitude of an insurrection was got up to show how completely the revolutionists had misunderstood the position. Paris is no longer the Paris of old, nor is it France. In the presence of perfectly disciplined troops, but without their active aid, the police seem to have restored order. By the unmistakable exhibition of his own character and designs which ROCHEFORT has thus been permitted to make, we suppose he has quite destroyed whatever influence he lately possessed. In the performance of ROCHEFORT'S friend, it is not difficult to discover evidence of the truth of the allegation made by the Government, that the insurrection had been planned to take place upon the arrest, whenever or wherever it should be made. As for MR. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, his small prestige will hardly survive the multitudinous epigrams certain to be inspired by the discharge of his revolver and the theatrical announcement, "the insurrection has begun." As PAUL LOUIS'S Courier remarked, "ridicule is an overwhelming power among the people who, of all in Europe, most love to laugh." In France a man who aspires to lead cannot afford to be ridiculous.

EFFECT OF THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the legal tender case from Kentucky, as far as it goes, was not unexpected by either the legal or business community. The Court a few months ago affirmed the validity of contracts specifically payable in coin, entered into before the enactment of the Legal Tender law, and this decision, it was clear to those who closely examined the question, indirectly affected the construction to be put upon all pre-existing contracts. If specific coin contracts made before the legal tender act passed were not invalidated by that law, it follows that all contracts of the same period were in effect coin contracts, since gold and silver were the only legal tender. The decision is simply that an obligation incurred before February, 1862, when the legal tender act became a law, must be satisfied in the only money recognized when the covenant was made. This, of course, was gold or silver.

The effect of the law on the business interests of the country is the only practicable question raised by the decision. The bonded debt of twelve of the leading railroads, issued prior to 1862, amounts to $110,000,000, on which the difference in interest between currency and gold at 120, amounts to over a million and a half of dollars. This was one of the facts developed in Wall street as soon as the decision was known. The latest available returns also show that $185,000,000 of State obligations, the interest on which has been paid in currency, now become payable, both principal and interest, in gold. These are important facts, and will tend to appreciate in value all kinds of securities now in the market, which were issued prior to 1862. We will have gold bonds and currency bonds, State, municipal and railroad, and the rumor comes from New York, that the Central Road, whose rates of fare are fixed by law, will hereafter collect passenger fares in gold. But this is premature.

The press comment on the decision in a variety of ways. The New York *Tribune* calls on the people to be composed, "in good order," and "stand from under," as the decision means a speedy resumption of specie payments. The *Evening Post* holds to the same view, and urges that the decision shall be accepted by Congress and the public as leading directly to resumption, and also as "a caution to all banks and bankers in receiving deposits and increasing obligations, which may in a very short time, and "must within a few years, become payable "in gold." The *Post* does not think the immediate effects of the decision will be of great public importance. It says:

> There are still a few private mortgages on real estate which date from the period before the legal tender act was passed. In Pennsylvania, Delaware and, perhaps some other States, there are numerous ground rents, either perpetual or for long periods, secured upon lands early in the century, or even in the last, and there are also many private annuities, life estates, railway, canal, express and bridge companies, which have been in circulation longer than the eight years ago. Some of the older life insurance companies have policies on live, date on before 1862. In all these cases the obligations incurred will now be payable in the currency which the law declares to be a legal tender. Indeed, in the case of life insurance policies, the payment of premiums in green backs may perhaps be enforced, as the companies refuse to insist on gold, and to have changed the nature of the contract.

The *Times* says the decision will disturb some calculations, and materially affect many interests; but, it adds—

> those who protest to see in it a pretext for repudiation, whether on the part of individuals or corporations or States, assume a position as mischievous as that of those who should endorse financial views condemning the unconstitutionality of the Legal Tender Act. They will be equally condemned by all men of the same instances, injustice. But the judgment of the court rests upon an indefinite—if not an absolutely or entirely defensible—principle, the promulgation of which is calculated to produce the most disastrous confusion, with all convenient speed, of specie payments. Unless we get back on these basis, the conditions of interest and interpretation will cease,—and not till then.

The *Herald* points to the fact that the decision does not touch the validity of greenbacks as a legal tender in meeting contracts made since the passage of the act of 1862. It has no fears either that "the Supreme Court will risk for a long time to issue a decision against our greenback currency as a legal tender." It says, as "the father of the greenback, the founder of our present national paper money system, bonds, banks and currency, we cannot doubt that upon this legal tender question Chief Justice CHASE is with CHASE the Secretary of the Treasury." The *World* touching upon the same point says the evident reluctance of the court to decide as it did, may be taken as an indication that it will not go any farther. It thinks that the class of debts covered by the decision have nearly all been paid, and receipts and bonds given and bonds or notes surrendered, the injury inflicted under cover of the legal tender law is past all legal redress. "Bank notes," it adds "were never a legal tender; but after a creditor had actually taken them, the obligation of the debtor was fully discharged, and no court would entertain a suit for the recovery of the debt in coin."

The Chicago *Tribune* referring to the fact that the decision will operate incidentally on the bonds of corporations, State, municipal and railroad, having long loans, makes these comments:

> There is a great deal of complaint against the new turn which has been given to this class of obligations, but it is difficult to see where any injustice is done by it. The borrowers have been for many years paying interest in currency, which has depreciated, and ought to have been paid in coin. The payees are, of course, estopped from demanding coin on past due bonds since they accepted currency without protest. So same no action can arise where no dispute has existed. Indeed, the parties who borrowed money prior to 1862, at 6 or 7 per cent., have been meeting their interest obligations for nine years at 5 or 4 per cent. It is no real hardship to them if they are now required to resume payments at the rate originally agreed upon.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* rather tartly says that "the decision is possibly very sound law, but if applied, as seems to be inevitable, will be most disturbing in execution. The Chief Justice may himself not unlikely have some unpleasant reminders that, when paying Government debts in depreciated paper, he was not acting justly or legally."

FROM the silence of the Queen's speech in regard to the existing relations between Great Britain and the United States, we may justly infer, perhaps, that no noticeable progress has been made in the adjustment of the Alabama difficulties. This country is, of course, included in the general announcement that friendly sentiments are entertained in all quarters towards Her Majesty's government, sentiments which Her Majesty, we are told, cordially reciprocates.

In this royal speech it is interesting to remark that all the prominent measures recommended or alluded to, are of a character indicative of improvement. Of this character is the subject of peace congresses, and such also are the proposed land reforms in Ireland, the proposed enlargement, on a comprehensive scale, of the means of national education, the proposed change in the naturalization laws, in accordance with American views, the suggested abolition of university tests, &c.

EVERY reader of French history remembers how important a part *barricades* have often played in its Parisian scenes. So long ago as the time of the wars of the League in the sixteenth century, the people owed their victory over the royal troops to the skill with which such temporary defenses were made, and to the bravery with which they were defended. "Killed at the barricades," or "the first distinguished himself at the barricades" is an item in the biographical record of many a Frenchman, still known to fame. Anciently these street barricades were formed by means of chains, casks, boxes, doors, balconies, and such like materials. In the first Revolution, the old-fashioned pavement stones were found of excellent use for the purpose. In the insurrection of 1830, and again in 1848, we find wagons, carriages, and especially omnibuses, expressly mentioned as converted from their peaceful uses into instruments of war. And again, the telegraphic dispatches in yesterday's issue spoke of "the confiscation of omnibuses" as one mode by which materials for the street fortifications had been obtained. It may be worth mentioning that in 1830 the vehicle, such a convenience for *all*, had not been long in use in Paris. Mr. H. C. ROBINSON, writing in 1828, records their introduction into that city as a novelty.

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Fiscal year.	Bushels.	Value.	Rate ₰ bush.
1858–59	2,907,016	$2,849,192	94 9-10 cents.
1859–60	4,155,779	4,079,780	98 1-10 "
1860–61	31,259,067	38,513,031	$1 23 "
1861–62	27,566,371	34,457,964	1 25 "
1862–63	36,160,414	46,153,193	1 28 "
1863–64	23,941,713	31,487,153	1 31 "
1864–65	9,857,152	19,307,197	1 95 "
1865–66	4,979,163	7,867,179	1 58½ "
1866–67	6,146,411	7,862,745	1 27¾ "
1867–68	1,230,801	1,607,952	1 30 "
1868–69	17,580,183	24,340,933	1 38¾ "
Average price under Tariff of 1857			1 26 "
Average price under Tariffs of 1861 and 1862			1 97 "
Average price under Tariffs of 1861 and subsequently			1 58½ "

For 1866–67, and in 1868–69, the price is to a large extent made up from the high amount *exported at gold prices*. Allowing for this, the actual currency prices for this latter year must have reached $1 40.

Turning now to the Commissioner's report, we find the prices given by him in the table above referred to, to have been for 1859, $1 45, being the average price of the whole year, and for 1869 being $1 35, or *fifteen per cent. less than the real one.* Further even than this, while the price of wheat in 1859 is thus falsely exaggerated, the prices of commodities to be purchased with it are generally given as falsely diminished, the reverse of all this being the case in regard to 1869, the prices being there cut down far below the truth, and the prices of other commodities as much exaggerated, as the following table every part of which I have reason to believe to be strictly accurate:

	Fiscal year 1859.	Fiscal year 1869.
Wheat flour, Rochester	$4 30	$6 80
Wheat flour, western	4 60	6 80
Rye flour	3 40	5 50
Corn meal	3 40	5 50
Beef, No. 1 spring	11 00	16 00
Wheat, Michigan	1 25	2 12½
Rye	1 02	1 50
Oats	50	76
Corn, new southern	76	1 05

In view of these facts the Commissioner has ventured to assure the farmer that the prices of 1869, under a protective tariff, had been less than those of 1859 under a free trade one! That he should so have done is, however, but in keeping with the great majority of the statements of the numerous and voluminous documents he has given to the world.

How it is with "the other producer," that, according to the Commissioner, being the "raises under a tariff which without affording him any sufficient compensation thus unnecessarily increases the cost of his tools, his clothing, his fuel, his fencing, and his shelter," the farmer, the following figures now likewise furnished to us by the *Journal of Commerce* to wit:

	Fiscal year 1859.	Fiscal year 1869.
Pork, mess, barrel	$17 00	$25 00
Pork, prime, barrel	11 00	16 00
Beef, plain Western, barrel	9 50	12 00
Beef, prime mess, tierce	9 00	15 00
Lard, pound	11¾	17¾
Butter, Western, pound	18	33
Butter, prime State, pound	20	48
Wool, Ohio fleece	44	60

The prices given by the *Journal* are those of January 1, 1859, and 1869, and may properly be regarded as the average of those of the fiscal years 1858–59 and 1868–69.

The Commissioner was aware that such had been the real state of facts, or he was not. If he was, then has he now, as before in his report for 1865, been guilty of misrepresentation so gross, and with such evil intent, as should exclude him from all respectable society. If he was not, then has he shown himself so utterly incompetent for the work he was undertaken as to warrant his prompt dismission from the public service.

That his philosophy is as false as are his facts, shall be shown in another article.

H. C. CAREY.

PITTSBURGH AND LAKE ERIE CANAL.

The Adaptability of Canals to Ship Navigation—The Canals of Other Countries.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I think it will interest your readers to know what ship canals are at present in operation in this country. I collate *as* follows from the cyclopedia:

Name of Canal.	Length miles.	Cost per mile.	Depths feet.	No. Locks.	Lift feet.
Chesapeake and Delaware	13½	$200,000	10	4	Tunn.
Welland, Canada	30	194,000	10	27	346
St. Lawrence, "	12	166,000	10	7	48
Cornwall, "	12	166,000	10	7	48
Beauharnois, "	11	178,000	10	9	82
Lachine "	8¼	250,000	10	5	45

The Bridgewater Canal in England is seven feet deep, navigated by sea coast sloops, with masts that are attached to the decks on pivots and so capable of being lowered to pass under bridges, and thus avoid the necessity for draw bridges. In practice this canal accommodates vessels drawing six and a quarter feet and carrying 150 tons. It is stated that there is not a spot in England fifteen miles from water communication.

The canal connecting the city of Amsterdam with the river Y and the North Sea is fifty-one miles in length, and so large and deep that large frigates can pass one another. Locks were first used on the Milanese canals in 1497. The Chinese canal, supposed to provide lines of telegraph to every city and village where telegraph stations are now maintained for the transmission of messages for the public, and to all places which have a population of 8,000 inhabitants. The person performing the duties of Commissioner of Telegraphs shall be styled Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. The postmaster may act as operator, with the approval of the Postmaster General. The company may purchase any existing lines of telegraph which may be offered to it prior to January 1, 1871. The other provisions of the law, in regard to rates of transmission, have already been printed.

I believe, Mr. Editor, that our heavy commercial freight of coal and ore requires a canal between this city and Lake Erie of the largest dimensions, and here I would say that I think the cost per ton per mile on small canals is four and a half mills and on large canals two and a quarter mills.

I believe that the people of this State would grant many facilities for such a ship canal cheerfully, while they would utterly opposed less costly ones. Before we go much further I would suggest that the promoters of this proposed improvement should make estimates of the cost at the several depths of seven, eight, nine and ten feet, and submit their calculates to the public.

There has been a question as to the supply of water for the summit level. On this point there ought to be no question; it ought to be carefully examined and made known to the public. Up to this time it requires 6,000 tons of water to fill a lock of ten feet lift to pass a boat of 500 tons, which is 1,100 per cent. of waste for one hundred per cent. of use. Surely in these days of engineering skill, there should be found some method of raising a boat of 500 tons without using much more than its own weight of water.

I am yours, truly,

OBSERVER.

The real facts thus presented show that instead of a decrease in the value of wheat as measured by other commodities, ranging from 20 to 60 per cent., there has been an increase in price to

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1870.

The decision by Chief Justice Chase, speaking for a majority of the Supreme Court, on the legal tender question, has been much talked over. The conclusion at first arrived at, was that the act creating legal tenders was pronounced unconstitutional. The constitutionality of the law was not brought into question. What Judges Chase, Nelson, Field and Clifford affirm is, that the legal tender act does not affect the charcter of contracts made prior to its becoming a law. If, therefore, A owed B a certain amount prior to February, 1862, and has not yet paid him, B is now entitled to be paid in greenbacks, but in what was the legal currency of the country at the time the indebtedness was incurred. The decision given does not touch the validity of greenbacks as a legal tender since the passage of the act of 1862. All such payments, therefore, still hold good, and may still be made. What may be the opinion of the Chief Justice upon this important branch of the subject, he has carefully avoided expressing it and for the reason, no doubt, that he has thought it best not to risk a decision at this time. For example, if the Chief Justice had ventured an opinion, one way or the other, and the majority of the court had decided that the paper money of the United States cannot be made a legal tender by act of Congress, and that the act of 1862 is null and void, a financial revulsion would be precipitated upon the country, the consequences of which would be disastrous beyond all contemplation. It would involve in the whole country in financial chaos and the Government, public prosperity and reputation.

This decision affects many interests, and will settle many financial squabbles which have been protracted from year to year in the expectation of some special declaration from the Supreme Bench. That it means a speedy resumption of specie payment, or will tend to unsettle business matters generally, or will afford the slightest grounds for repudiation, by no means appears.

—Governments have been rather irregular, following closely the movements in gold. There appears to be a slight increase of the supply; and there is a disposition to postpone operations until the fate of the pending funding bill is more apparent.

The advance in railway stocks at the New York Stock Exchange to-day was manifest in the whole list. There was a strong speculative "bull" movement, and the offering even at the current advancing prices is not large.

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St. Paul preferred	87¾	88			88¾
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Fort Wayne					
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Ohio and Mississippi	30	30			30
Western Union Telegraph	41	39¾			39¾
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Chicago and Northwestern	72¾	73¾	1	
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Ft. Wayne	91	91		
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Do preferred	87	88	¾	
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Fort Wayne	92	91¼		¾
Chicago and Alton	140¾	140		¾
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29¾		
Western U. Tel.	40	39¾		¼
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	64	64		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	26	26¼	¼	
American M. U. Ex.	35¼	35¼		
U. S. Express	50	50		
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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1870.

Trade continues quiet and prices without much change. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote choice to extra in fair demand at $3 00@3 75. Poor and mixed lots are nominal in price, ranging from $2 25 up to $2 75 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c ₩ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—We quote good roll at 28c, and prime to choice at 30@32c. Common and inferior grades dull and nominal in price.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at prices ranging at $2 25@2 75 ₩ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD.—We quote S. C. hams at 13@13½c ₩ lb; bacon shoulders at 11½@11¾c; C. S. shoulders at 11½c; rib sides 12c; clear rib side 12½c; clear bellies 12½c; canvassed hams in tierces 13½@13¾c; hams in buckets 17½@17¾c; lard in kegs 17½@17¾c; lard in 3 and 5 ₩ cans 18c; caddy lard, in 3 and 5 ₩ packages, 20c ₩ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $29 00.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 16@18c ₩ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote Western Reserve at 17@17½c; Factory at 16@16½c; and New York Goshen at 19½@20c ₩ lb.

Limburger 19½c, and Sweitzer 20½c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Market inactive, and there is but a light demand. Common and inferior apples and peaches still nominally at nominal prices. We quote good to choice dried apples at 8@9c; peaches 9@10c; quarters, 6½@8½c; for halves, and 20c ₩ lb for pared. Blackberries 14c ₩ lb, and pitted cherries 30c ₩ lb.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from 8c@8½ ₩ bbl, and 9@10c ₩ gallon as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—The receipts are lighter. We quote warranted fresh at 29c ₩ dozen.

HAY—The receipts by country wagons light, with sales at $20@23 ₩ ton, as to quality. Baled timothy from store $18@22.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a retail way in the Diamond market at $10 25@11 25 ₩ cwt., as to amount purchased, size, quality, etc.

HUSKS—Sales at 2c ₩ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No 1 lard oil at $1 60@1 62 and No 2 at 90c ₩ gallon.

ONIONS—Choice onions are scarce and firm at $2 75@3, and fair to good quoted at $2 25@2 50 ₩ barrel.

SALT—We quote by car load at $1 75 ₩ barrel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens are scarce with a good demand 14@15c ₩ lb; dressed turkeys 18@20c, and ducks 17@18c ₩ lb. Live chickens by the coop 65c ₩ pair.

SEEDS—Clover seed is more active at $8 00@8 25 in lots, and $8 50 in a retail way. Timothy seed is firm at $4 75@5 00 ₩ bushel. Flax seed quoted nominally at $2 00@2 25 ₩ bushel.

HOMINY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull. There is but a light demand, and it is entirely local in character. The mills are running to near their full capacities, and there is but a shade of difference between their prices and outside rates. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 25@5 50, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₩ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. The wheat flour is dull at $3 25@3 50 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1@1 10 ₩ bushel, and exchange. Rye flour $5 00.

GRAIN—The market continues inactive. There is no disposition whatever to speculate in grain. We quote good to choice red winter wheat at $1 15@1 18. From first hands car corn is nominally 78@80c. Rye is firmer, and a choice article will command full figures. Oats on the track are dull at 46@47c. We quote nominally spring barley at $1 00@1 05, and fall at $1 10 ₩ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote whisky at $1 09; common rectified $1 20, and proof rectified $1 10 ₩ gallon.

Groceries.

Business still continues dull and inactive and little doing, beyond filling the few orders by mail. The return of cold weather and the breaking up of the roads will make fat any trade of goods in the country districts more easily accomplished, and will have a tendency to stimulate trade, although we cannot look for much improvement until spring opens, as now business will no doubt be active. The stock of goods in the hands of retailers is generally light. Prices have touched bottom and are improving since our last quotations. Sugars have advanced fully ½@¾c on refined grades, and refiners are generally low in stocks. Raw sugars are unchanged, but very firm at our figures. Coffee is very firm East, with choice and fancy grades scarce and prices are lower than they have been for a long time, but are now held firmly at the refineries. New, O. "sweets" are arriving freely and commanding full prices, as the market has advanced in New Orleans during the last week.

Fresh rice, spices, &c., are unchanged.

Below we quote for choice goods:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats 25c; Laguayra, 22c; Rio, fancy, 21½c; choice, 20½c; prime, 20c; fair, 19½c; good 19c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@$1 75; Imperial and Gunpowder do, $1 10@1 80; Japan, $0@1 15; Oolong, 75@1 60 for good to choice.

SYRUPS—White drips 38@50c; silver drips 55c; Lowerings, 45c; fair to good 50@60c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80c; prime 75c; Porto Rico, 65@75c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 10c; prime, 10½c; choice 11c. Porto Rico, good, 9c; prime 10c. Cuba, good, 12@12½c, prime 13c. Demerara, 14@14½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 12½c; A, 11½c; B, 11c; Ex C, 10½c; C Yellow, 10c.

RICE—Carolina 8½c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; German wine, 25c; cider vinegar, 30c per gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $29 50; No. 2 Mackerel, $18 50; No. 3 large mil weight $16 00; No. 3 large half bbls, $8 50; No. 3 medium $12 00; White fish $9 50; Lake Herring $4 50.

SPICES—Pepper, 27½c; Cloves 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 22c; Ginger, 25c; Allspice, 25c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould and dip candles 23½c. Babbitt's soap, 12c; Oakley's, 8½c; Excelsior, 8c; Woman's Friend, 9c; Magic Wax, 10c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $6 25.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12c.

DRUG SUNDRIES—Per bag $5 25.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 7½c; Silver Gloss 12c; Curry starch 11c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$1 00@$3 75 ₩ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 10, 1870.

REFINED OIL—The market continues very dull, prices lower, and closing weak. At present figures buyers are not disposed to take hold, thinking that figures will still be lower. We quote spot at 29c; February at 29¼c. Lines from April to June are nominally 30c, but we report a sale of 2,500 bbls March at 30c, at which figure more can be had. Sales 1,600 bbls Baltimore delivery at 30c.

CRUDE OIL—The market was very dull again, buyers and sellers being wide apart. Occasionally a sale, February, S. O., is made at 13c. Spot oil 12c; S. O. February or S. O. to July can be had at 13c, but looking for a further decline, and only occasionally purchase a lot. We note a sale of 1,000 bbls S. O. February at 13c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 9, 1:30 P. M.—Closing on 8th: Market less active, but prices about the same. There is some demand from exporters, but the figures asked are admired. 100 Bbls tendered for any business of moment; 500 bbls crude in bulk sold at 40½c; 500 bbls prime standard white at 39½c; 400 cases, 38c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is dull and unchanged at 29½@29¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., February 9—Market firm and rather quiet; offering and selling at $4 60@4 70.

TARR FARM, February 9.—Market quiet but firm. Sales at $4 65@4 70 for gravity.

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HOMINY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull. There is but a light demand, and it is entirely local in character. The mills are running to near their full capacities, and there is but a shade of difference between their prices and outside rates. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 25@5 50, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₩ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. The wheat flour is dull at $3 25@3 50 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1@1 10 ₩ bushel, and exchange. Rye flour $5 00.

GRAIN—The market continues inactive. There is no disposition whatever to speculate in grain. We quote good to choice red winter wheat at $1 15@1 18. From first hands car corn is nominally 78@80c. Rye is firmer, and a choice article will command full figures. Oats on the track are dull at 46@47c. We quote nominally spring barley at $1 00@1 05, and fall at $1 10 ₩ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote whisky at $1 09; common rectified $1 20, and proof rectified $1 10 ₩ gallon.

Groceries.

Business still continues dull and inactive and little doing, beyond filling the few orders by mail. The return of cold weather and the breaking up of the roads will make fat any trade of goods in the country districts more easily accomplished, and will have a tendency to stimulate trade, although we cannot look for much improvement until spring opens, as now business will no doubt be active. The stock of goods in the hands of retailers is generally light. Prices have touched bottom and are improving since our last quotations. Sugars have advanced fully ½@¾c on refined grades, and refiners are generally low in stocks. Raw sugars are unchanged, but very firm at our figures. Coffee is very firm East, with choice and fancy grades scarce and prices are lower than they have been for a long time, but are now held firmly at the refineries. New, O. "sweets" are arriving freely and commanding full prices, as the market has advanced in New Orleans during the last week.

Fresh rice, spices, &c., are unchanged.

Below we quote for choice goods:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats 25c; Laguayra, 22c; Rio, fancy, 21½c; choice, 20½c; prime, 20c; fair, 19½c; good 19c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@$1 75; Imperial and Gunpowder do, $1 10@1 80; Japan, $0@1 15; Oolong, 75@1 60 for good to choice.

SYRUPS—White drips 38@50c; silver drips 55c; Lowerings, 45c; fair to good 50@60c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80c; prime 75c; Porto Rico, 65@75c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 10c; prime, 10½c; choice 11c. Porto Rico, good, 9c; prime 10c. Cuba, good, 12@12½c, prime 13c. Demerara, 14@14½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 12½c; A, 11½c; B, 11c; Ex C, 10½c; C Yellow, 10c.

RICE—Carolina 8½c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; German wine, 25c; cider vinegar, 30c per gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $29 50; No. 2 Mackerel, $18 50; No. 3 large mil weight $16 00; No. 3 large half bbls, $8 50; No. 3 medium $12 00; White fish $9 50; Lake Herring $4 50.

SPICES—Pepper, 27½c; Cloves 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 22c; Ginger, 25c; Allspice, 25c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould and dip candles 23½c. Babbitt's soap, 12c; Oakley's, 8½c; Excelsior, 8c; Woman's Friend, 9c; Magic Wax, 10c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $6 25.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12c.

DRUG SUNDRIES—Per bag $5 25.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 7½c; Silver Gloss 12c; Curry starch 11c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$1 00@$3 75 ₩ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 10, 1870.

REFINED OIL—The market continues very dull, prices lower, and closing weak. At present figures buyers are not disposed to take hold, thinking that figures will still be lower. We quote spot at 29c; February at 29¼c. Lines from April to June are nominally 30c, but we report a sale of 2,500 bbls March at 30c, at which figure more can be had. Sales 1,600 bbls Baltimore delivery at 30c.

CRUDE OIL—The market was very dull again, buyers and sellers being wide apart. Occasionally a sale, February, S. O., is made at 13c. Spot oil 12c; S. O. February or S. O. to July can be had at 13c, but looking for a further decline, and only occasionally purchase a lot. We note a sale of 1,000 bbls S. O. February at 13c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 9, 1:30 P. M.—Market dull and rather quiet; offering and selling at $4 60@4 70.

TARR FARM, February 9.—Market quiet but firm. Sales at $4 65@4 70 for gravity.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1:30 P. M.—Market dull and prices nominally unchanged. Closing on 8th: Market less active, but prices about the same. There is some demand from exporters, but the figures asked are admired. 100 bbls crude in bulk sold at 40½c; 500 bbls prime standard white at 39½c; 400 cases, 38c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is dull and unchanged at 29½@29¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., February 9—Market firm and rather quiet; offering and selling at $4 60@4 70.

TARR FARM, February 9.—Market quiet but firm. Sales at $4 65@4 70 for gravity.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1:30 P. M.—Crude 16½c bbl in bulk; 16c bbl in barrels; and 15½c bbl in bulk March. Refined 30½c paid for a cargo delivered prior to the 15th of February. Market quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., February 9, 11:45 A. M.—Bankruptcy and failure of bankruptcy buyers at $4 60; sellers at $4 70@4 75. No sales reported.

TITUSVILLE, February 9.—Production for the week ending to-day a decrease of 210 bbls. Stock on hand February 1st, 342,400 bbls, an increase of 2,240 bbls.

PITTSBURGH, February 9, 11:45 P. M.—Market firm at $4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9, 1:30 P. M.—Market dull, inactive and weak. February 29½c; March 30c; April and August 30c. Crude 15½@16c.

OIL CITY, February 9, 2:00 P. M.—Market quiet. Sales of 75 bbls at 29½c. Shipments 1,071 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9, 5:30 P. M.—Market closes quiet and steady. Crude 15½c. Refined cleaner in the day, but at the close 29¾@30c was bid, none offering. March 30c asked; no bid. Crude 15¾@16c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Livingston, Jones & Co.....720 bbls. Shipments.....165
Nat. Ref. & Storing Co.....860 | D. Ely & Co.....45
Total.....1,025 | Total.....165

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

February 8, 1870.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 667 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 95 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,012 bbls

Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

Fleming & co, 433 bbls refined to Tack Brothers, Greenpoint, N. Y.

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L, 237 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 9, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

DOUR—Fairly active at $3 90@4 80 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer and 1@1½c higher; sales or No 1 at 97c@$1 and No 2 at 90@93c, closing steady and firm at 81½@81¾c this afternoon No 1 is active at 82½c cash and seller February; 82¾c seller March.

CORN—Firmer and 1c higher; sales of No 2 at 70@70½c, closing steady and quiet at 70½@70¾c; this afternoon No 2 nominal at 70½c.

OATS—Dull at 39½@39¾c, closing at the outside.

RYE—Steady at 86@86c for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 05@1 10 for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and fairly active. Mess pork in good demand and higher; sales 2,000 bbls seller March. Lard firmer and 2½c higher, at 11½@11¾c; loose shoulders 12c; for rough sides 13@13½c; for short clear 14c. Hams steady at 14@17 for sweet pickled. 12c for green.

LIVERPOOL—Firmer, ranging at $9 00@10 00, closing firm at 12s@12s 6d, dividing on 30s.

CATTLE—Easy and quiet at $4 50@5 85 for cows and light steers; $6@7 for good shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Cotton steady; sales 1,400 bales at the following quotations: Middling uplands 4,25c barrels flour without decided change; sales 5,400 barrels at $4 80@5 00 for extra western; $5 00@5 80 for extra State; $4 90@5 90 for extra western, including 1,000 barrels extra $5 00@5 10 for round hoop Ohio; $5 80@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $5 80@6 25 for extra Genesee. Wheat quiet and declining 1@2c; sales 56,000 bushels; wheat opened dull and closed quiet; sales of No 2 Chicago at $1 20@1 21 in store; 29,000 bush at $1 16@1 18 for No 1 spring, including 20,000 bush at $1 16@1 18 for No 1 spring, at $1 20 delivered, an extreme; $1 20@1 30, for No 1 spring; $1 22@$1 23 for winter red and amber; $1 27 for white. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and steady; sales 100 bbls at 80@82c. Barley malt dull. Receipts of flour 13,000 barrels; corn 2,000 bushels; wheat 56,000 bushels; oats 7,000 bushels; barley 2,000 bushels; barley malt 200 bushels. Freights firmer; sales 27,000 bush at 8c for new mixed to Liverpool; $1 00@1 07 by engine for Buffalo; $1 00@1 07 by canal for Albany. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls mess, seller March, at $20 50@20 62½; prime mess and prime $16 50@17. Beef hams dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles quiet, firmer; long clear 12½c; short clear 13½c. Lard dull at 16½@16¾c. Whisky firm; fair demand at 98c.

IMPORTS BY R. R.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. —P. R. Division.

Spencer, McK & co, 1,800 bush barley; J S Liggett & co, 5 cars wheat, 286 sks do; O H Alderson, 12 bales hay; Graham & Bro, 1 car wheat; Lindsey & McCul, 5 bbls flour, 8,200 bbls flour; Godfrey & C, 9 reams sk paper, 1 do magic; Lee & Orbison, 1 car wheat; Hussey, Wells & co, 1,950 do handles; Seghinger & V, 100 bbls flour; J W Fleming, 1 car wheat; Hay & Bro, 1 do; Hussey, Wells & co, 6 do handles; Hussey & co, 1 coal; Woodworth & D, 5 do onions, 1 do mackerel; R Patterson & Son, 1 car wheat; Oliver, Bros & co, 1 do; Bell & Bro, 1 do; Shooks from J Fryman, 20 bales b corn; P Shriver, 9 bbls flour; Lindsey & Kirkpatrick & co, 16 pkgs c seed; Barr, M & co, 25 bxs candles; Graham & Bro, 1 car wheat; Hay & Bro, 1 do; Spencer, McK & co, 6 do pails; T Conkins, 100 bbls flour; J Heckman & Bro, 1 car wheat; Hussey, W H & Graff, 7 tons butter.

Allegheny Station.

B T Kennedy & Bro, 2 cars wheat; F Simpson, 240 bdls spokes; Lindsey & McCul, 5 bdls hoops; R Simon & Son, 230 sks oats; J R McKee, 100 bbls flour; Jas Craig, 4 bbls cassed; C McKee & co, 1 car wheat; Orbison & co, 1 bdl sundries; Morrison & Johnson, 12 bbls flour.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Lindsey, S & M, 291 grindstones; J Spencer & co, 2 bbls oil; Fairbanks, M & co, 9 bxs scales; E & C McCall, 10 bbls flour; Hay & Bro, 1 car wheat; Hussey, Wells & Jr Rippert & co, 10 bbls lime; F G Craighead, 1 car wheat; Lindsey & McCul, 88 sks flour; Hussey, Wells & co, 2 bbls bows; Barr, R & S, 1 plane; F H Lang, 17 bbls molasses; Hussey, Wells & co, 1 car wheat; Hay & Bro, 2 bbls molasses; Head & M, 4 do eggs, 1 do butter; Bell & Bro, 2 squares, 4 barrels; Hay & Bro, 1 car wheat; Mullen & Bayer, 120 sks corn; H Rea, Jr, 2 bbls 3 apples, 3 do potatoes, 1 bbl beans, 1 do onions; Voigt, M & co, 2 pkgs do, 6 bbls apples, 1 bx butter.

Allegheny Station.

R & W Jenkins, 1 car lime; G W Bennett & co, 1 car limestone; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 do shorts Reed & L, 10 pcs marble; McCurdy &

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Pattison, Wm. R., Indiana, Pa.
Campbell, John, Memphis, Tenn.

THE GRAYS.—Companies A, B and C, Duquesne Grays, will hold a meeting this evening, at seven o'clock, at the Armory. Important business will be transacted.

CHEAP.—An acre of ground and a convenient house with five rooms, situated on line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, is offered for sale for fifteen hundred dollars. See first page.

CUT DOWN.—The Republican campaign pole, which has been standing at the corner of Penn and Twelfth streets for the past six years, has been cut down by order of the Street Commissioner, being deemed unsafe.

LECTURE.—This evening, Rev. S. P. Linn lectures in Liberty Hall, East Liberty, on "Every Man will Find His Own Level." This is a suggestive subject, and as the lecture will be delivered for a charitable purpose, we bespeak a large audience.

RAILWAY EXCURSION.—Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, a special train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, having Colonel Lawrence, General Superintendent, and other railroad officials on board, left the depot in this city for a trip to Corry.

RECEIPTS FROM SALT INSPECTION.—In the report of Controller Steele for 1869 we find the following concerning the office of Salt Inspector. "Although estimated, it does not appear as yielding anything, and it would be as well to abolish the office and save the salary appearing hereafter." During the year ending January 31st, Mr. Kinsey Gough returned the sum of $392 28 to the city. The receipts for 1870 are estimated at $100.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—On Tuesday last, Joseph N. Haymaker, Esq., was, on motion of John Mellon, Esq., duly qualified and admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Allegheny county. Mr. Haymaker passed the usual thorough and searching examination in the theory and practice of the law before the committee in the most satisfactory manner. He is a young gentleman of excellent character, fine abilities and good business qualifications, and we confidently predict for him a brilliant and successful career in the profession he has chosen.

LAW OFFICE ENTERED.—At ten o'clock last night, the law office of Thomas M. Marshall and F. M. McGee, on Diamond street, was entered by thieves. They succeeded in gaining admittance into the cellar through the coal hole, and from thence into the office. The safe was opened by means of false keys, and a large number of valuable papers destroyed. There was no money in the safe. Mr. McGee, fortunately, entered the office before the thieves had succeeded in examining all the contents of the safe. He immediately gave the alarm, but the thief succeeded in escaping through the rear door. He has not been arrested.

PERSONAL.—Dr. A. B. Heichhold, special agent of the Treasury Department, arrived in the city yesterday from Sault Ste. Marie, en route for Washington City. For the Doctor on the Sault on the 28th of January, with two men, two dogs and train, with twelve days' rations, and arrived at Marquette, distance two hundred and twenty-five miles, in eleven and a half days. Ten and a half days they were snow shoeing, and it snowed eight days, two feet falling in that time, the entire depth of snow being from four to five feet. They camped out in this desert of snow eight nights. The Doctor represents the weather at the Sault as extremely mild, the coldest experienced being sixteen degrees below zero, and that only one night, the average range being only five degrees below.

Important to Millers and Grocers.

Substantial paper sacks have long been a desideratum, and they have at length been secured by Messrs. Godfrey & Clarke, of this city, who not only make the sacks, but manufacture the double cylinder paper of which they are made. These sacks will not only stand a pressure of one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch, but they are, to a certain extent, waterproof, as they will stand soaking for forty-eight hours without damage. Parties ordering these sacks from Messrs. Godfrey & Clarke can have their cards printed thereon in any color of ink they may desire, neatly and promptly. At their warehouse, No. 79 Liberty street, they have all sizes of sacks on hand, also, Manilla and other papers of superior makes, which are offered at the lowest prices. Call upon them and see their variety.

CITY GAUGER'S REPORT.

Oil, Whisky and Molasses Gauged—Receipts to the City $5,854 71—An Increase over the Previous Year of $4,139 38.

Following is the report of Mr. J. H. Nobbs, City Gauger, for 1869:

Total amount of barrels of gauged	28	
" " casks of oil gauged	5,500	
" " barrels of oil gauged	40,270	
" " " of whisky	1,811	
" " " of molasses	30	
The receipts for the above gaugings were		$11,247 45
Amount paid City Treasurer		
(50 per cent. of receipts)	$5,564 71	
Amount paid deputies and office expenses	2,907 62	
Fees retained by gauger	2,486 12	
		$11,247 45

It is but proper to state that in the annual reports of the Controller which are to be presented at the next regular meeting of Councils, the sum returned to the city is mentioned as being only $4,465 21, which is all that has been returned by the Treasurer, to the Controller when the fiscal year ended, and up to which time the reports are made. There are several other city officials who neglected handing in their reports at the proper time so that not all of their returns will appear in the annual reports of the Controller. Only the amounts received to him by the Treasurer, and on his (the Controller's book) when the fiscal year closed. In one instance, at least, the receipts for one department will be quite small.

In 1868 only $1,715 33 was returned to the city by the gauger, so that the report for 1869 shows an increase of $4,139 38. The receipts for the coming year from the same source are estimated at $5,000 by the Finance Committee. Mr. J. L. Forsythe is the gauger for the ensuing year.

THE "MINISTERIAL CHALLENGE."

It is Disapproved by the Staid and Ridiculed by the "Sports."

Some days ago a "challenge" was published in one of our city papers by "D. I. K. Rine, pastor Second Methodist Church, Rebecca street, Allegheny city," to two prominent ministers of the same city, "for the championship of Allegheny," and in case he (Mr. Rine) should win, he would then "challenge any minister of the gospel in Allegheny city, who advertises his subjects, name, etc." The challenge was regarded by many as a mere bluff, as certain ministers who are in the habit of announcing their sermons in the religous and secular papers, while others construed it as a *bona fide* challenge for an oratorical or theological contest. The language of the banter smacked strongly of playful irony, that we cannot doubt that it was meant in the sense first indicated: but whatever may have been the intention of the writer, his act is generally characterized as indecent, and calculated to do harm rather than good. Not long since the question of the "sporting" paper of the country, where it is ridiculed in both press and pulpit, was raised. This paper suggests that, "in drawing up articles of agreement in this spiritual championship set-to, they fix the time so as not to interfere with that other championship match—the meeting between brothers Mace and Allen. All this may be very legitimate game for the sporting fraternity sober-minded men will regret that any one holding the sacred office of the ministry should give occasion for such ridicule. Many good men may, and do differ as to the propriety of ministers publishing announcements of their sermons, but the opponents of the practice should wide of the mark when they undertake to bring it into disrepute by ridicule or irony. Ministers cannot be too careful of their cloth, and while they have so broad a field for denouncing and combating errors in doctrine and in practice, by scripture and reason, they have no need to resort to questionable imitations of the means employed by gamblers and brokers for settling their disputes and asserting their claims to superiority.

THE PORT PERRY ACCIDENT.

Coroner's Investigation Concluded—Verdict of Accidental Death Rendered.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner's jury in the case of Michael Dougherty, who was killed on Friday night last at Port Perry, on the Connellsville Railroad, by the McKeesport accommodation train, met at the office of Capt. B. L. Wood, at Port Perry, and conclude their investigation. The following testimony was elicited:

Dr. J. C. Maglinzi, sworn—I was called to see Michael Dougherty on the 4th of February; found him in the baggage car in an insensible condition; advised his removal to his home; endeavored by stimulants to produce reaction; dressed one wound; when about to dress a second the patient began to sink, and finally died in about two hours and a half after the accident; did not deem it necessary to make an examination of the wounds, but by direction of Dr. Conway subsequently made a thorough examination, with this result: 1st, a contused lacerated wound, invading the whole hip; 2d, a contusion on right arm, shoulder and elbow; 3d, left hand; 4th, an abrasion on the left hip just over the joint; 5th, a lacerated wound on the left ear; the scalp was torn from the skull, but the skull was not fractured; all these wounds were, in my opinion, such as would be inflicted by the locomotive; the wound on the hip was sufficient to cause the death.

James Burns, sworn—The day after the accident I walked over that portion of the track where the accident occurred; did not pick up anything on the track, said to belong to deceased, or, in fact, picked up nothing.

Earley Woods, sworn—Knew deceased; was with him that night; the track only three bottles of mineral water; he was not drunk; was not sober; was not drunk; I left him in the dance at Mrs. M'Mulligan's about two o'clock.

Hugh Loughrey, sworn—Was with deceased at the dance; he was last seen in the woods about half an hour before the accident; he was under the influence of liquor, but not drunk; was able to take care of himself.

William Berry, sworn—Was Gate Keeper for Mrs. M'Mulligan that night; deceased came to the house about ten o'clock very drunk; have seen him in that condition frequently; has never so drunk as on this occasion; he was asked to drink, but declined, saying he could not drink, but drank pop; we sold nothing but ale; after drinking he left.

Mrs. Maria George, sworn—My house is close by the track; heard a man pass on the track; when the train came up thought he got off on the road; he must have crouched down on the track; he was staggering when he passed.

Mrs. Caroline McLaughlin, sworn—Was watching for my husband on the 11 o'clock train, when I saw deceased laying motionless on the track, just in advance of the approaching train; my residence is farther on than Mrs. George's.

The jury rendered a verdict "that Michael Dougherty came to his death by falling on the track while in an intoxicated condition, and being run over by engine No. 4, of Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, in North Versailles township, Allegheny county."

CITY BUILDING INSPECTOR.

The Duties of the New Official

Important Facts for Persons About to Build New Houses or Alter Old Buildings.

On the 9th of March, 1868, an ordinance passed Councils providing for the election, annually, of a competent carpenter or bricklayer as City Building Inspector. On the 11th of January, 1870, Mr. R. M. Reed, an experienced carpenter of the Twelfth ward, was elected to that office, and as the new officer has been sworn in, commissioned and entered upon the discharge of his duties, a brief notice of what he has to do may not be uninteresting, while to those who contemplate erecting buildings it will be very important. Permits will have to be obtained from the inspector for constructing any new or altering old buildings—the carpenter or owner of the premises being the only persons who can obtain the permits. They will be required to furnish the Inspector a written statement of the location, dimensions, manner of construction and materials to be used in the new building, and if the same appears to be conformable to the ordinance, a permit will be granted, for which he or they shall pay the sum of $1, if the cost of the building be less than $1,000; $5 if the same be more than $1,000 and less than $5,000, and for every additional thousand over $5,000 the sum of fifty cents. The Inspector is to be paid a salary of $2,000, and is required to give $5,000 bonds, for sufficient securities, for the same to be approved by the Finance Committee. He is also required to subscribe to an oath to faithfully and impartially execute the duties of his office. He is required to keep an office in the City Building, which he has complied with by opening an office in Fourth street (Commercial rooms, Fourth avenue,) and where shall be filed all applications for permits, and he shall be free to visit and inspect a building thirty-six hours after notice has been given for that purpose, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every day so neglected to be reviewed by the contractors and owners of said building. He is required to visit and inspect buildings in course of erection as often as is deemed necessary to guard against fires, and to see that good materials are used, the work done in a workmanlike and substantial manner, and the building of sufficient strength and solidity to answer the purpose for which it is designed. He must inspect the trenches for the foundations before the same is laid. When the walls of a building have been completed and enclosed, the services of the inspector shall terminate, and he shall certify that the building is properly constructed. He must inspect all buildings in course of alteration, and in any case, should he issue a certificate to any person for houses not altered or erected in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance his bond shall be received forfeited and the inspector dismissed, and the money held to the use of any person or persons who may be injured or sustain any damage thereby. His salary is payable quarterly, and he shall certify that the same is due under oath, on the first day of each month to the Treasurer of Sess., &c., received and pay the same into the treasury.

In the first seventeen wards of the city, the outer walls of new buildings must be composed entirely of brick, stone, mortar, iron or other incombustible materials, and all additions or alterations to buildings, providing one-half of the old building is destroyed, must be of the same materials. The penalty for violation of the same is $50, and $10 each day for every day the building is permitted to stand thereafter. A penalty of $50 is prescribed on any person who may contract for the construction of any building contrary to the provisions of this ordinance. The regulations about the thickness of walls are quite lengthy, and if carefully enforced cannot result otherwise than in securing the strongest of buildings. The ordinance is too long, no matter of what description. Building of wooden joists rafters, beam or girders into any chimney or flue is prohibited. The penalty for not obtaining a permit in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance is $50, and for not having the walls of the proper thickness $50, and $50 for every month thereafter that the same is allowed to stand. Lots must be regulated before a building is commenced on the walls of the same. Party walls of a building must extend out over the street one foot at least for every 45 feet. Gutters must be compactly piled on the street, but not on the sidewalk. When any masonry or building has been erected a shed must be built over the sidewalk to prevent the injury of passers by. Scaffolding must be erected before the windows, cellar doors, &c. Chimneys, stovepipes, gutters, &c., in the rear of houses must be erected over sidewalks when excavations are made under the footwalks. The street commissioner is required to enforce the last mentioned provisions. The above is the outline of the ordinance, which will be found in full on page 217, City Digest.

As quite a number of builders' returns to the city, permits will be made out and then the new inspector will be ready for business.

In New York city the salary of the inspector is $5,000 per annum, an assistant at $3,000, eighteen inspectors at $2,000 each, and Philadelphia has three Inspectors, a number of clerks and a messenger, and Chicago has seven. So do that an effort is on foot to increase the force.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of McElroy vs. J. W. Barker & Co.—feigned issue to test the ownership of certain goods levied on by the Sheriff—was concluded by the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff.

S. Hockensmyer vs. George F. Vogel and John Walter. Action of trespass *vi et armis*. Vogel is a constable, and Walter is the owner of a house formerly occupied by the plaintiff. A landlord's warrant was issued at the instance of Walter, and served by Vogel, upon which the personal property of the plaintiff was distrained, and the occupants dispossessed. The plaintiff alleges that he did not owe the rent claimed to be due, and this action was brought to recover damages for the illegal distraint. Jury out.

Mr. Robert Sill, on motion of David Reed, Esq., was duly admitted to practice in this Court.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 256, Lynch vs. O'Reilly.
No. 345, Keetley vs. Mosby.
No. 98, Hasbargen vs. Patton's ex'r.
No. 214, Carline vs. Campbell et ux.
No. 230, Schmidt vs. Quiney Bros.
No. 264, Stanley vs. Hohn an.
No. 267, Sweeney vs. Reed.
No. 240, Hebler vs. Kichel.
No. 184, Kennedy, ex. al., vs. Dithridge.
No. 218, Steen v. Gilmore.
No. 342, Jenkins vs. McGrew.
No. 350, Martin vs. Gibson.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Judge Collier sitting in the Quarter Sessions room, took up the case of Mc. Snodgrass vs. William H. Hill. The plaintiff sets forth the following allegations: That the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $5,985 31, for moneys received by the defendant as an attorney at law, and for which he has complied with by opening an office in Fourth street (Commercial rooms, Fourth avenue,) and where shall be filed all applications for permits, and he shall be free to visit and inspect a building thirty-six hours after notice has been given for that purpose, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every day so neglected to be reviewed by the contractors and owners of said building. He is required to visit and inspect buildings in course of erection as often as is deemed necessary to guard against fires, and to see that good materials are used, the work done in a workmanlike and substantial manner, and the building of sufficient strength and solidity to answer the purpose for which it is designed. He must inspect the trenches for the foundations before the same is laid. When the walls of a building have been completed and enclosed, the services of the inspector shall terminate, and he shall certify that the building is properly constructed. He must inspect all buildings in course of alteration, and in any case, should he issue a certificate to any person or persons for houses not altered or erected in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance his bond shall be received forfeited and the inspector dismissed, and the money held to the use of any person or persons who may be injured or sustain any damage thereby. His salary is payable quarterly, and he shall certify that the same is due under oath, on the first day of each month to the Treasurer of Sess., &c., received and pay the same into the treasury.

In the first seventeen wards of the city, the outer walls of new buildings must be composed entirely of brick, stone, mortar, iron or other incombustible materials, and all additions or alterations to buildings, providing one-half of the old building is destroyed, must be of the same materials. The penalty for violation of the same is $50, and $10 each day for every day the building is permitted to stand thereafter. A penalty of $50 is prescribed on any person who may contract for the construction of any building contrary to the provisions of this ordinance. The regulations about the thickness of walls are quite lengthy, and if carefully enforced cannot result otherwise than in securing the strongest of buildings. The ordinance is too long, no matter of what description. Building of wooden joists rafters, beam or girders into any chimney or flue is prohibited. The penalty for not obtaining a permit in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance is $50, and for not having the walls of the proper thickness $50, and $50 for every month thereafter that the same is allowed to stand. Lots must be regulated before a building is commenced on the walls of the same. Party walls of a building must extend out over the street one foot at least for every 45 feet. Gutters must be compactly piled on the street, but not on the sidewalk. When any masonry or building has been erected a shed must be built over the sidewalk to prevent the injury of passers by. Scaffolding must be erected before the windows, cellar doors, &c. Chimneys, stovepipes, gutters, &c., in the rear of houses must be erected over sidewalks when excavations are made under the footwalks. The street commissioner is required to enforce the last mentioned provisions. The above is the outline of the ordinance, which will be found in full on page 217, City Digest.

As quite a number of builders' returns to the city, permits will be made out and then the new inspector will be ready for business.

In New York city the salary of the inspector is $5,000 per annum, an assistant at $3,000, eighteen inspectors at $2,000 each, and Philadelphia has three Inspectors, a number of clerks and a messenger, and Chicago has seven. So do that an effort is on foot to increase the force.

THE TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

Testimony of a Companion of the Two Men Killed.

Coroner Clawson yesterday commenced an investigation connected with the death of the two unknown men killed in Cork's run tunnel, on the Pan Handle Railroad, on Monday. Mr. Dorrington, general agent of the road, had the bodies brought to this city, and the inquest was commenced at Devore's coffin rooms, on Grant street.

The only witness examined was a traveling companion of the two men, who testified as follows,

James Purcell, sworn—Am a native of Baltimore. Have lived in Kentucky for the past few years. Am a laborer, and have worked mostly on railroads. I was on my way to Connellsville when I came across these men. Fell in with the smallest man about a day and a half this side of Newark, Ohio, on the railroad. He said he was from Columbus last, but did not tell me his name. Said he was a farm hand, and was going to New York, on his way back to Germany. He wasn't going to stay in this country any longer than he could help. He stopped at the same hotel I went on. Two days afterward I overtook him and the other man. They had passed me on the road in the night. This was on Sunday evening. We stayed all night at different places, and the next morning started on together. Stayed together till we got to the tunnel. When we got to the tunnel I urged them to go over the hill instead of through the tunnel, for they said there was no danger, and started through and I followed them. We kept positive coming after we got in; we were pretty near through. It was the largest man, ——. Where's your man-holes now?" He said, "Put your back against the wall," and that's the last he said. The train passed about as I stretched them. Could see the train distinctly as it passed me. Watched closely for Scott's sake, though I had given up that I was dead. There was about eight inches between me and the cars. I then left the train didn't think it safe at all and couldn't have stopped if they had. The train came so close after me that I took the smallest man, who had a bag thrown over his shoulder with a stick, was pressed out by it so far that the momentum carried him and dragged them both down. As soon as the train had passed I ran out, called to them at the mouth of the tunnel, and got no answer. Although they had gone out ahead of me. I ran through the cut at the end and inquired of the watchman if two men had passed. He said no. Then I knew that they must have been killed. The watchman said that another train was coming right after, but as soon as it had passed he would go with me and look. When the train passed we went in and found them. They were both dead, and lying several yards apart. Found the little one first. Helped carry them out. In the afternoon helped put them on the cars and came to the city with their bodies. The little man, I think is about twenty-two years old, and the big one about thirty-six. The big one said he was a brewer and was going to Philadelphia, and he had acquaintances in Allegheny and could get money from them.

At this point the inquest adjourned till Friday morning at nine o'clock.

Real Estate Sales.

The following sales of real estate effected by and before Recorder Hunter, February 9th, 1870:

Henry C. Reineman to F. Hoffman; January 25, 1870, 21 by 151 feet on Iona street, Spring Hill, Allegheny $375

John Goebring to F. Hoffman; January 21, 1870; 25 by 147 feet on Conrad street, Fifteenth ward, Allegheny 3631

A. W. Jones to Abraham Springer; April 2, 1869; 8 acres and 56 perches on Potato Garden Run, Forty-fifth ward 800

George W. Murray to Joseph Campbell; February 4, 1870; 100 acres in South Fayette township 2,000

Thomas Mellon to Edward A. Beeson; November 18, 1867; 25 by 100 feet on Rural avenue, Twenty-first ward 230

Thomas B. Hamilton, guardian to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway; February 1, 1870; one third interest in 1 acre and 31 perches in West Pittsburgh $4,133

Joseph W. Jones to same; February 4, 1870; one sixth interest in same 4,133

Nelson Jones to same; February 4, 1870; one third interest in same 8,266

Michael O'Hara to John Wilkinson; February 7, 1870; 15 by 148 feet on Harrison street, Twelfth ward 500

F. Snyder, Sr., to Mrs. Caroline Buch; February 8, 1870; 21 by 100 feet on Diamond street 3631

Michael O'Hara to John H. McElroy; February 7, 1870; 21 by 147 feet on Walnut street, Twentieth ward 840

Mary E. Johnston to Jacob Glanier; November 18, 1869; 20 by 120 feet on Penn street, Twenty-third ward 1,400

James Verner to Wm. Phillips; July 15, 1869; 46 acres in Penn township $100,000

Joseph White to Eliza and Mycal; January 31, 1870; lot 14 in Bryan's plan, Scioto township 200

E. H. Dalton to George S. Griscom; January 15, 1870; 48 by 205 feet on Allegheny avenue, Allegheny 1,000

Jacob Lorenz to John Goebring; December 29, 1869; 24 by 100 feet on Bingham street, South Pittsburgh 1,000

John Brown to David Lewis; April 1, 1864; 17 by 200 feet 1,000

John Brown to David Lewis; June 1, 1864; 95 by 200 feet, same as above 1,000

David Lewis to W. H. Jones; February 8, 1870; 162 by 200 feet, same as above 1,000

Henry Menk to Fred. Sprogel; September 8, 1869; 25 by 125 feet on Brownsville road, adjoining South Pittsburgh 1,000

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Our reporter happened to be at the Mayor's office yesterday when the afternoon Court was held, and observed the following cases:

Officer Hall arrested John Smith the ninety-ninth, while supporting a telegraph pole on Liberty street. John was in a bad humor, would not submit to the Mayor and when asked his name used language of a most disrespectful than polite. Forty-eight hours in jail was prescribed as a cure for his obstinacy.

James Campbell, a jolly Irishman, was arrested by officer White because of his occupying more of the sidewalk than the law allows. He said he was laboring man, had been drinking two drinks, and claimed to be as sober as a judge. Forty-eight hours was the sentence to which James said, what is that for an Irishman? Could not stand on my head forty-eight hours if you wanted me to. [Exit James in company with an officer.] He appeared to be verging on *mania-a-pots*.

John Antler was not drunk and had never been in trouble, the officers statement to the contrary notwithstanding. The Mayor gave him forty-eight hours in order to soak the whiskey out of him.

Judge Finnerty, from Broadford, Pa, got drunk and fell into the hands of officer Reiling. He had in his possession thirty dollars. A fine of one dollar and costs was imposed and the "unexpended balance" returned to Finnerty. He said he would rather pay it all than remain in the county dungeon.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Peter Harrington, arrested on Tuesday night for abusing Annie Miller, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

Thirteen other cases were heard and disposed of in the usual manner.

Charles Nolan was arrested by officer White on Tuesday evening for insulting two respectable young ladies. He was following them when a gentleman stopped him, called an officer and handed him into his custody. The officer was told him to go home with Nolan and so, taking up the trail and following the ladies to their home in the Seventh ward. He stood on the opposite side of the street until he saw them enter, and just as he turned to go away, officer White, who had been previously advised of his conduct, captured him. A fine of $10 was imposed and in default thereof a cell in the county jail for ninety days, in the penalty.

Frank Foster, arrested for driving a cow of Carson, Darling & Co.'s ale wagons away from Penfield street, went up for ten days.

Yesterday a hearing took place in the case of Johnny Nolan, arrested the night previous by the officer at the Connellsville Railroad Depot for passing too close settee to a stranger named Eagin. It transpired during the hearing that Eagin was a watch-stuffer. Perhaps the term would be better understood if explained. It is a person who buys metal watches at one of the "stuffing houses" each, and then "stuffs" for inebriated individuals and representees of the gentlemen from the rural, whom they approach, and by claiming to be in great distress, agree to part with their watch, which it is said, they generally succeed in "stuffing" for $10 or $15, or enough to pay the body and soul together. The plan has been successfully played in a number of instances, though Nolan, who had two of the watches in his possession, did not get one off his friend. He discovered, however, that Eagan had several sovereigns, and one of these mysteriously found its way into Nolan's pocket. The sovereign was returned. Abundance recently passed provides for the punishment of "watch-stuffing," and according to the fine of $50 and costs was imposed. In default of payment thereof the accused was sent to jail for thirty days.

Joseph V. Kerr had a hearing on charges of surety of the peace, assault and battery preferred by his wife, Catharine Kerr. The former was dismissed, but on the latter he was held to answer at Court.

NOT A PARTNER.

Mr. Adams appeared before the Mayor yesterday, and preferred a charge of false pretenses against a man named Wm. Bowman. The parties reside in Allegheny. It is alleged that the accused purchased four hundred sheep and hogs from complainant, stating at the time that he was in partnership with his father and brother, which was subsequently learned to be false. The accused was arrested and entered bail for his appearance this morning.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Mrs. Kate Ferguson came before Alderman McMasters yesterday and made information charging Margaret Crawford with keeping a disorderly house. The parties reside in Morrison's court, off Virgin alley, and Mrs. Ferguson says that Crawford's house is of a character to be deprecated. The accused was arrested and entered bail for court.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Thomas F. Hughes, proprietor of a saloon on Fifth avenue, appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday and made information against Barney Farrel and another man, name unknown, with malicious mischief, and Barney Farrel with aggravated assault and battery. It is alleged by the prosecutor that the two men came to his house on previous evening and called for drinks. He refused them, and then, he says, they commenced to ward off determination to smash the furniture of the room. He tried to put them out and then the aggravated assault and battery came in. He alleges that Farrel turned on him, struck him badly and bit his thumb painfully. Farrel was arrested and gave bail for court. The police are still looking for the stranger.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

LARCENY AND TRESPASS.

J. W. McGee, who keeps a jewelry store on Fifth avenue, a few days ago sold on credit a pair of ear rings and other jewelry to a man named Michael McGovern. These articles, it appears, were sold to Michael representing that he was in partnership with his brother in the coal business, which was found by the jeweller to be false. Yesterday an information for false pretences was made against Michael before Alderman Morrow, who promptly issued a warrant for his arrest.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

HAD A HEARING.

Thomas Kennedy, who was charged with embezzlement before the above magistrate, on oath of S. A. Shepherd, already reported, had a hearing yesterday afternoon. After the examination of a number of witnesses, the accused was required to enter bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for Court, which was done.

GONE BACK ON THEMSELVES.—We stated yesterday that a telegram had been received at the Fire Alarm office, stating that the Lawrence Hose Company had disbanded and disposed of their hose carriage. This, we suppose, to say, is not the case. We have learned that the reason the company did not respond to an alarm of fire on Monday night, was that their carriage had been broken, and therefore it could not be used. The wheel has been repaired, and the company are in service.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was another large audience at the Opera House last evening, and Maggie Mitchell's "Fanchon" was, as usual, greatly admired. This evening she will appear as "Lorie, the Tiny Belle of Canton," a very pretty German play.

MUSEUM.—Goshen, the giant, continues to hold largely attended levees at the Museum.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Fire Engine and Hose Committee—The Disorganization of the Lawrence Hose Company—The Paid Fire Department.

The Committee of Councils on Fire Engines and Hose, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in the City Building, a majority of the members being present.

Mr. Isaac Jones was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, in the absence of Mr. David Sims, the regular Chairman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion, warrants were ordered to the amount of $2,681 11 to defray the expenses of the Fire Department for the quarter just closed.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the expenses of the fire department be paid monthly hereafter.

On motion, Mr. Hare was appointed a committee of one to have all needed repairs made on the hook and ladder truck in the Neptune engine house, Seventh avenue.

On motion, Messrs. Lyons, Arthurs and Wallace were appointed a Committee to investigate into the affairs of the Lawrence Hose Company, Seventeenth ward, which, as our readers will bear in mind, disbanded on Monday evening and sold their hose carriage, all on account of the action of Select Council in delaying the passage of the paid fire department bill. The company will no doubt be reorganized immediately.

Mr. Glenn presented the draft of an act of Assembly, requesting the Legislature to pass a law empowering the City Councils to establish a Paid Fire Department for Pittsburgh. The act was offered as a substitute to the bill before the Councils a few weeks ago, but the act offered by Mr. Glenn simply gives the Councils the authority to establish the department, and all the minor details relative to the same will be provided for by ordinance to be passed after the act becomes a law. The act also contains a clause in reference to assessing a *pro rata* tax on the fire insurance companies for the maintenance of the department. The act is very short, and consequently will be easily ordered. A special meeting of Councils will likely be called at once to consider the act, so it is destined that it will be passed by the Legislature as quickly as possible. The Ordinance Committee, as readers will recollect, were instructed by Select Council at its meeting on Monday, to report an act placing all the minor details of the department under the control of the Councils, and it is presumed this act will be ready for action at the next Committee. A lively fight will likely ensue over it when it comes into Councils, at least in the Common Branch.

ALLEGHENY.

DISBANDED.—The Columbia Hose Company (volunteer) disbanded Monday evening.

COUNCILS.—The first stated meeting of the new Councils will be held this evening, at seven o'clock.

THE ZOU-ZOUS.—The Pittsburgh Zouaves, will meet in Spinane's building, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, at eight o'clock this evening, for drill and nomination of military officers.

Elected the Police.—Yesterday afternoon two men got into an altercation at Wilson & Bro.'s stable, in the Diamond, which resulted in a knock down. Just as they were becoming interested in the matter, the appearance of the police put them both to flight.

LITERARY.—The Philomathic Circle celebrated their eighteenth anniversary in their hall at the corner of Locust and Sandusky streets, Tuesday evening. The Society contemplates giving an entertainment for the benefit of a sister society at an early day.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Building and Loan Association held last Saturday evening, Charles P. Whiston was elected President, H. M. Dunlap, Vice President; Alvin May, Secretary and Treasurer, and R. B. Francis, Robert Elton, Geo. Snaman, A. W. Erwin and Wm. Falkner, Directors.

A WARNING.—Mayor Callow has issued orders to the police to arrest every boy caught in the act of throwing snowballs on the street. This is the result of the occurrences of the past two days. The parties detected in the act will be taken heed, for the Mayor is in earnest in this matter.

DISSOLVED.—The Columbia Hose, Hook and Ladder Company sold their private property, on Tuesday evening, under the hammer, selling hats, belts, capes, carpets, pictures and the hose carriage they owned to the party the highest bidder. The company realized handsomely from the sale.

COMMENDABLE.—It seems we were in error in stating that the little waif found at No. 99 Sandusky street was sent to the City Home. Moved by compassion, the occupants concluded to keep the child until the old enough to be trusted to unsympathizing hands, or until some good Samaritan provides for it in a suitable manner.

FAILED TO AGREE.—The members of the Ellsworth Company refuse to accept the terms offered by the city. The city offered the Company $360 per year for the engine house. The Company are willing to permit the city to occupy the house up to April without charge. By that time it is supposed the city will be prepared to purchase.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.—An excellent opportunity is now offered the citizens of the Eighth ward to secure a hose carriage from the Ellsworth Company. The Ellsworths are close to the Grant, and if a trifle of energy is expended by the citizens of the Eighth ward, the Ellsworths will be located midway between the line of the ward and Herr's Island, where it properly belongs.

AT LAST.—The Street Commissioner has posted up the usual notices for the opening of Lane alley down to Jefferson street.

Hose Company.—Carrol to Jefferson, and Taylor avenue from Palo Alto up to Webster street. As the only outlet from Lane at present is by way of Beaver, Diamond and the alley, the change in that quarter will be welcomed eagerly. It is suggested that Gay and Middle alleys also be widened at an early day. In matters of this nature there is nothing like taking time by the forelock.

A Serious Case.

Yesterday evening about half-past four o'clock as a son of Mr. Smith, manager of the Eagle Cotton Works, aged ten years, was passing Water alley, on Federal street, he was struck in the right eye with a sharp stone or piece of iron hurled across the street from a sling in the hands of a lad 15 years old, whose name at present is unknown. Young Smith was immediately taken to his father's office where examination showed that there was little hope of saving the sight of the eye. The ball struck the eye ball as with a sharp instrument, and the physician expressed the opinion that it was the hard vessel escape from the outer coating of the eye on the instant that had come under his observation. Inquiry revealed the fact that a number of lads were engaged in the dangerous practice of throwing at each other across the street at the time the accident occurred. It seems that, notwithstanding the efforts of the police, there are a number of half grown lads who indulge in this reprehensible pastime. The father of the wounded lad is determined to leave no means untried to discover and punish the lad offending according to his deserts.

THE SHOPLIFTERS AT WORK.

Robbery at Woods' Run—The Thieves in Need of Clothing—A Neat Operation.

Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, Mr. James Shipman, proprietor of a store at Woods' run, called upon the Mayor for assistance in detecting the rogues who had entered his store on the previous night. From Mr. Shipman's statement, it appears that upon raising yesterday morning he discovered signs of a successful burglary. Several new shirts, new pants, new shawls, and a variety of articles were missing. A investigation soon was made, revealing the fact that the thieves had made away with some dozen pairs of socks, suspenders, nickels and scrip, which was left in the money drawer during the night. The Mayor immediately detailed officers Doherty and Miller to work up the case. The officers promptly repaired to the scene of the burglars operations, and after a careful examination of the premises, proceeded to arrest two men against whom suspicions were strongly directed. Information already adduced it is suspected persons will be able to prove an alibi, we withhold the names. The rogues conducted their operations very quietly, and it was not known at the hour of the night the burglary was effected. The house entered afforded an admirable opportunity to the thieves, owing to its peculiar locations and surroundings. The officers are of the opinion that the thieves are old hands at the business, and it would be as well for citizens to guard as much as possible against similar visitations. The two men had a hearing last night, and there being no evidence against them they were discharged.

DEATH OF HESTER WAGNER.

The Inquest—Her Death the Result of Natural Causes.

In the case of Hester Wagner, whose sudden death we noticed in yesterday's paper, and concerning which many unfounded rumors have been prevalent for the lower portion of the First ward, the testimony submitted at the inquest yesterday morning showed that there were no grounds whatever for the suspicions which were entertained of foul play. Dr. W. F. Herron, of the First ward, was called upon to make a *post mortem* examination. Following is the testimony of Dr. Herron and the husband of the deceased:

Henry Wagner, sworn—Am the husband of the deceased. She died yesterday at half past nine o'clock in the morning. She has not been well for a year. On Friday last she took sick and went to bed; no physician attended her; I did not think she was ill until the morning of her death; then I went for Dr. Herron, but he was not in. After I went back I found my wife dying; her death occurred in a few minutes afterwards.

Dr. W. Herron, sworn—Was called to see the deceased Tuesday morning, (Feb. 8); found her dead when I arrived; was informed that she died without any previous illness; made a *post mortem* examination and found that deceased had died from acute pulmonic congestion.

This closed the testimony and the jury returned a verdict of death from congestive pneumonia. Deceased was forty-one years of age, a native of Huntingdon county, Pa., and had resided eleven years in Allegheny. From all accounts Hester was of a turbulent, quarrelsome disposition, and the rumors of foul play grew out of this fact.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow of Allegheny.]

Five common cases were brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, among them the notorious "Cal" and Mike Rodgers. Mayor fines, "Cal" and Mike Rodgers were sent to the Workhouse sixty days, and the remaining case was disposed of. The Mayor is severe on vags.

George Dallas made information last evening before Mayor Callow, against Robert Taylor for assault and battery. Both parties were in a saloon near by, when a quarrel ensued, which resulted in Robert lodging his fist on George's head, damaging it considerably. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Mullin.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Samuel Philby, a carpenter, made an information charging a Frenchman named W. Atlaire with inflicting grievous injuries on him on the 4th instant without any provocation. Phil